Stone axes of the ancient Chiriguano. The first of the eared axes, Nos. 1 and 10, comes from Bomyti, the second from Ivu. The axes with a complete groove (Nos. 2, 3, 5–9) were collected in the Caipipendi Valley, with the exception of ax No. 4, which was acquired in Ivu. The simple neolithic ax, No. 11, comes from Caipipendi. (1/3 nat. size ± .)

X 3. Plaine Rio Ventosa. Communication by letter from Prof. Koch-Grünberg.

Baskets with lids which are opened like an ordinary cigar-box.

A. Copies on the Peruvian Coast. C. M. Very common in all collections of peruvian antiquities.

Some baskets from the Chiriguano have shapes which make them look like imitations of reptiles' vessels. (Fig. 33 C and D). Sometimes they even have an ear. Chiriguano and Chané baskets are very seldom ornamented.

Metal-work.

The only metal-work now occurring here is that the Chiriguano sometimes make their tembetas (lip-buttons) of tin themselves. Whether the Chiriguano and Chané, before coming into contact with the Whites, themselves performed metal-work, I cannot say.

Glass-work.

The Chiriguano and Chané do not now work glass.

Wood-work.

For their wood-work the Chiriguano and Chané use exclusively tools obtained from the Whites.

Weaving.

Among the Chiriguano I saw two types of looms, among the Chané only one.

The loom found among the Chiriguano and Chané is characterized by the completed product forming a ring (according to the desired). The warp is set up as shown in the outline drawing, (Fig. 33.6 and in the sketch of a hand-loom from the Chané. (Fig. 33.4). When the ring is

[Fortsetzung auf p. 195]

R Schmidt--142 S-0 (1928) 1959 SF10 Chiriguano SF10 Chane SF8

Ce /56 cont./
323 paint on the rim, which is done with the resin of the palo santo
324 (Bulnesia sarmientoi), which is spread over the surface of the
386 vessel after it has been baked (253).

253. Nord. 1, p. 366. Nord. 2, p. 144.
Métraux 1, pp. 386 and 387.

Working of Bone and Metals

Ee
324 The manufacture of bone implements is not done among the
Chiriguano and Chané. The same can be said with respect to
325 the manufacture of metal implements, except that the Chiriguano
326 sometimes make their tembetá of tin themselves (254), while
327
41 they ordinarily obtain their metal ornaments and implements from
the mestizos and the whites.

254. Nord. 2, p. 171.

Woodworking

C
322 Various objects made out of wood by the Chiriguano have
[41] already been mentioned above, such as house posts, ladders,
plows, spoons, pipes, bows, arrow points, and also cuyas /vessels
made out of gourds/ and calabashes. Among other objects made
of wood we must also mention the mortar and pestle, various
implements used in weaving, small sticks for making nets, large
C dishes used for keeping food, and flutes. Because the Chiriguano,
[111] when they work wood today, exclusively use modern tools ob-
[118] tained from the whites, they have not retained any of their native
techniques. /Plates XXII-XXV appear here./